day's HERALD, accepts somewhat coolly and somewhat doubtfully the new constitutional reforms of the Emperor-chiefly because of his unwise intimation that these must be regarded as final. But the practical working of the reforms remains to be seen. And when the hour comes for which the Emperor is preparing, the enthusiasm of French patriotism will revive and its watchword will again be, "To the Rhine!" Prussia cannot complain of the violation of treaties which she herself has trampled under foot with impunity. If she does complain, if she take up the gauntlet thrown down by France the fight must begin, at least, between France and Prussia alone. Russia will not rush too hastily into the fray. England will adhere to the habitual neutrality which has become her second nature. Austria, of course, cannot join her late foe against France, whom she must thank for having saved her capital from destruction. Italy may not feel over grateful to France, but is nevertheless bound by obligations incurred during the recent war. Spain need not be counted on either side of the contest. At first it must be waged between France and Prussia. And if the singular isolation of France at this moment among the nations is remarkable, no less remarkable is the fact that no two Powers are as yet allied against her.

#### MUSICAL.

The twenty-fourth of Mr. Harrison's Sunday concer-Steinway Hall last night showed no diminution either in number or appreciation on the part of the audience. The hall was crowded and the encores frequent. The tral parts of the programme comprised the Eury anthe and Lurline overtures, the Standard Bearer and Visions in a Lream, and were finely played. The vocal tion, Claribel's beautiful ballad, "I cannot sing these old " a sacred German song by Bach with Mr. Berg-Mills at the plane, Carl Rosa, violin, and Mr. Colby at the organ. The singing was deserving of the highest ion and tone and Mills proved himself as usual manists. No wonder with such artists and such a prethat these concerts should be so successful.

A grand sacred concert took place last evening at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Morrisania, under the leadership of Professor Gustavus Schmitz, the well known organist and composer, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expense of the recent introduction of a number of improvements in that edifice. The a cendance was numerous, as well as select, and if we are to judge from the appreciation which greeted the happy efforts of the artists engaged the entertainment may be said to have been a decided success.

#### THE RECENT FRESHET.

Swollen Streams in Connecticut-Damage to

Dame and Other Property.
Nonwich, Conn., Feb. 10, 1867.
The heavy rains of Saturday and Saturday night have wollen the streams in this vicinity to an almost unpre-edented height. The Shetucket and Thames at this ce have overflowed their banks, and the lower part o he city is inundated. The connection track between the New London, Northern and Worcester Railroads has been submerged and in some places completely torn up, so that the Boston train, Saturday night, was compelled

to land passengers at Allyn's Point, where they took the steamer.

The dams in the Yantic, Shetucket and Quinebaug have quisained severe damage, and at several places been carried away entirely. One hundred and fifty feet of the new dam at Occum, five miles above Norwich, has been carried away. Two large holes have been made is the dam at Sprague & Obernam's paper mills, and half of King's woollen mill at Eagleville has been carried away. The dams at Danielsonville and Plain deld have been totally destroyed, the latter carrying away six bridges in its progress.

Sturtevant's mill, on the Yantic, is considerably damaged by the water and floating ice, which swep through the lower story. At Montville, seven miles be low Norwich, the dam of the Pequot Company has been swept away, and the mill itself damaged to the amount of \$14,000 to \$19,000. The amount of damage to mill and mill property in this vicinity cannot be estimate yet, but so far as heard from will not fall short o \$15,000.

Railrend Bridges and Mill Dams Carried Away in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10, 1867.

ing snow and caused a damaging flood in all 1837. Dams and bridges are carried away in various parts of the State, and many mills and mill tenemen were partially submerged. The air line railroad bridge near Woonsocket is partially swept away. The loss the flood in this vicinity may reach one or two hundre thousand dollars. ernal reports the fall of rain on Friday and Se this at four and fifteen-hundredths inches.

Loss of Bridge Over Lehigh River, at Allen-

#### FIRES.

Destructive Fire in Mobile.

Monils, Feb. 10, 1867.

Another very large, the most disastrous fire since 1837, occurred last night. A whole square of the principal business houses, situated in the heart of the city, bounded by Water, Dauphin, St. Francis and Commerce, with the exception of two buildings, was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$300,000; insured for \$500,000. The principal sufferers are:—J. E. Smith, Marsball & Co., Jackson, Burns & Goode, Freeman & Fosdick, M. Forscheimer, grocers; McKindley & Roose, F. W. Olders, Goods & Labuysar, cotton factors; Buck, Kendall & Co., Clark & Co., Dabose & Co., drugsists; Rider & Einiver, wholesale hardware; W. H. Crocheron, Stetson & Co., boot and shee dealers; Scovell & Co., A. Newman, clothing; Arnold, hat dealer; Benson, Sage & Co., sadiers; W. F. Fornitt, crockery. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

Destruction of a Church by Fire.

Bosrow, Feb. 10, 1867.

The Trinity Methodist church in Charlestown we burned to the ground this morning. The loss was totated the state of the state of

Destructive Fires in Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, VL., Felt 10, 1867.

The steam saw mill and adjoining buildings, connected with the marble works of Sheldon & Siasons, at West Rutland, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$25,000 or \$30,000; insured for \$15,000.

The gas works of the Rutland Gasiight Company were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$3,000; covered by insurance.

Fire is Philadelphia.

The brewery of C. Rittmyer, corner of Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, was burned this morning. A large quantity of beer and malt was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$20,000; insured for \$18,000 in the Royal and other companies.

Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 10, 1867.

The chemical works of Mesars. Davidson & Co. were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$23,000 in city offices.

THE WEATHER AND RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The Hudson River Railroad train due here about one o'clock this morning was behind time several hours, because of the cars running off the track in consequence of the slippery condition of the rails. The cars run off at two or three points, but nobody was injured. The warm weather the past four or five days, together with a heavy rain storm which prevailed here last night, threstened to break up ice in the river, to be followed by an inundation of unusual preportions, but the weather changed suddenly this morning and the wind has been blowing a strong gaie from northwest all day. The water rose two or three feet, but to-night the weather is very cold and the ice is quite firm again.

### THE WEATHER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1867.

After a very heavy rain last night the weather suddenly became very cold; the mercury is twenty-four degrees. To-day it is clear, with a strong northwest wind. The ice in the Delaware has broken up and blown to the Jersey shore. Eighty vessels are anchored at New Castle, and will be up to-morrow.

### THE WEATHER IN CINCINNATI.

A drivelling snow storm which has prevailed since last might, with a high wind, is clearing; it is becoming quite cold. The barometer 20.35 and vising: therease, and falling steadile.

# EUROPE.

Our St. Petersburg and Venice Correspondence.

**Policy of the Christian Powers** in the East.

How Russia is Affected Towards the Porte and Her Ailies.

The Venetians in Transition from Serfs to Freemen.

ship Malta, Captain McMickan, from Queensown January 24, arrived at this port at a late hour last night, with mail details of our cable despatches.

The Emperor Napoleon addressed the following le

Madame Ingres:—

Madame I have been deeply concerned at your affliction; the Empress joins with me, and all France participates in your grief. Receive, with my condoitence, the assurance of my sympathy.

Madame Ingres received similar letters from Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde. Some of the French journals state that Queen Victoria

will go to Germany in the spring, and also visit Paris for a few days to see the Exhibition. The Queen's journey will be quite of a private character, although she will be the guest of the Emperor and Empress. Mustapha Pacha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, has

#### MAIL ADVICES TO JANUARY 24. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

OUR ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coming Crists-How the Great Christian Powers Prepare for the Event-Losses of the Turks in Candin-Agitation Against the Porte in the South-Independence of the Christians to be Battled For-Policy of Greece France, Russia, England and Prussia-Napoleon's Exhibition Screen Seen Through-Russian Aid to the Cretans-The

Greek Mission to America.
St. Perensburg, Jan. 17, 1867.
Events in the East are rushing on to a crisis with a rapidity that bailes the calculations of the diplomats of all the great Powers. The Cretan insurrection was un-doubtedly premature, because it did not receive the aid They were not prepared for the contest which they were called upon to participate in, and rather than to incur man domination just then, which would set back the current of events for years, they preferred to remain passive spectators of the struggle in the islands. But this fact cannot be rightly adduced to sustain an argu-Thessaly, Epirus, Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria and, indeed, in the entire lower part of the peninsula, are perfectly satisfied with their position, or are likely to remain quiet under any and every circumstance. It merely shows that they do not consider the times as ripe for the colossal combat which shall forever remove the yoke of Turkish tyranny, and expei from Christian

the tandboos were compelled to sustain alone against the vast power of the Ottoman Porte. They have not lost all; but they have, perhaps, so weakened them-solves in the unequal struggle that their power will fail to tell as it otherwise would in the grand outbreak which an unimportant insurrection in Candia, without very severe losses. I have it from what I regard as the best of authority that only 20,000 Turks and Albanians— mercenaries—now remain on the island out of a force of something over 42,000 men, which have from time to time, since the outbreak, been sent them by the Sul-tan. That is to say, more than 22,000 Turkish soldiers have been lost in battle and by disease. This fact alone will testify in language stronger than words to the severity, obstinacy and bloody results of the campaigns in that unfortunate island.

I am unable to give any definite figures in relation to the patriot losses. So many women and children have been ruthlessly massacred; so many small detached authentic reports as to losses among the larger armies of the Candiotes have been accessible, that no correct estimate can be made of the casualties among them. It nas undoubtedly been great, but not so severe as that suffered by the Turks. The Christians fought generally on the defensive, at points carefully selected as impregnable as may be, well fortified, and stubbornly defended against the assaults of the enemy, who were not so well acquainted with the topography of the country or with the approaches to the Christian strong-holds, as might be reasonably supposed. However, with all their advantages in position, the Christians lost heavily, and are now able to sustain no very vigorous resistance in large bodies. Indeed the war has passed from that stage to one of guerilla operations. No plan of operations of a general character is now pursued, as at first, and resistance continues at various points in the mountains and places inacceasible to large bodies of invaders. Thus they will carry on the contest and keep the fires of revolution burning, until a spark can be carried over to the continent, when the gigantic configuration will occur. The "stamping out" process cannot be applied against the powerful Christian communities on the positions. It will be a sharp and terrific struggle for both sides; but the great cause must be victorious. I have already not fied you of the commotions now occurring in the Turkish provinces in the south of the peninsula, and the telegraph has doubtless conveyed you news corroborating my statements. I have now some additional private and perfectly authentic information from those countries, which is of the highest importance. It clearly shows, as you will observe, the imminence and certainty of a general insurrection in that quarter of the Turkish empire.

The intelligence which I have is to the effect that the

shows, as you will observe, the imminence and certainty of a general insurrection in that quarter of the Turkish empire.

The intelligence which I have is to the effect that the Christian communities, after attempting several times to gain their independence acting separately, have now determined to unite and act together and as one nation. Servia will, from her size and influence, take the lead. She has attempted to induce the Porte to withdraw the Turkish garrason, numbering about seven thousand men, from its capital, Belgrade, and the three other inferior Oitoman parrisons holding strategic points in the prevince. To this end the Prince seat an ambassador to the Sultan to request him to accede to the carnest and fair wishes of the Servians. The envoy was received, and laid 4the whole subject before the Sultan, who, after some delay, in opposition to the friendly selvice of France, and indeed of nearly all the great Powers, declined to withdraw a man. By this obstinate and unwise proceeding he placed servia at the head of the revoliting provinces, and added one hundred thousand well trained soldiers to his enemy's forces. The Servians have now a good pretext, to view it in the most unfavorable light, for war against Turkey. Epirus, Thessaly, Thrace, Bosnia, Montenegro, Hirzegoonia and indeed all the peninsula are ripe for revolt. They have banded together to gain their independence or meet a common ruin. Their interests are identical, their sepirations the same, and their lot common. Bulgaria units with them, and sends to the front, on the signal, her effective warriors. I have reason to believe that a general plan of operations has been adopted, and the time fixed for a universal uprising. By the first of May the pennsula will be in a mass of revolutionary flames. The Christians are prepared for the contest, and will carry it to a successful issue this time.

revolutionary flames. The Christians are prepared for the contest, and will carry it to a successful issue this time.

What attitude Greece may take in the struggle I think has not yet been determined, but the irresistible "logic of events" will doubtless call her to arms against her old and hated adversary. The relations between Greece and the Ottoman Porte are now on the eve of being broken off, in consequence of the somewhat active aid extended by the former to the struggling Christians in Candia. They are not likely to be mended in the future, it is thought. But whether Greece enters actively into the war between the Christians and Mussulmans or remains neutral the result is likely to be the same—the total over-throw of Turkish power in Europe. All that the Christians want in this coming strife is to be "let alone." They ask no assistance in men if ne foreign Power intervenes to add the Ottoman Porte. There is but one nation which is likely to, or has shown any inclination to take a hand in the support of the sick man. Of course that is Christian France. She has warned Greece to refrain from any overt act is aid of the Christian revolters, and she has propped up Turkey by much advice. This proceeding is not fully approved of by the other great Powers, and cannot be sustained by them.

Russia has no material interest in the insurrection; but she has the deepent sympathies with the Christian community, wherever struggling, the world over, and especially with those who are about to undertake to gain their independence in the South of Europe. But she does not dealer to, nor will she if other nations remain neutral, enter into the contest. Her policy is non-intervention. This has been decided upon, and will not be changed except at the most urgent necessity. I have reason to believe that the Eastern question is now up again before the great Powers. Russia has made an official and direct proposition to the European cabinets to clined to unite with them, it is not likely that France will lone stand out.

inite in agreeing upon the policy of non-intervention as egards the Christian provinces and the Suitan. England has already signified her acquisseence in the olicy.

unite in agreeing upon the policy of non-intervention as regards the Christian provinces and the Sultan.

England has already signified her acquiosecace in the policy.

Prussta is friendly to it, but has not as yot given in her adhesion; while France has thus far declined, and is likely to decline, to agree to it. Napoleon polise to his Universal Exposition, and says that that shall be his Austerlitz in the interests of peace, commerce, industry and international good will; but he does not signify his acceptance of the proposition of the Emperor of Russia to guarantee non-intervention. His armories are driving abead at too rapid a rate; too many cannon foundries are in full blast, and the reorganization and augmentation of his army is being perfected too carefully to enable him to throw much dust into the oyes of the statesmen of Europe. They are not humbug-sed by his exposition at all, and they are likely to ascertain pretty soon, white his preparations are uncompleted for a grand war, what are his purposes in regard to the coming struggle in the East. Prussia is interested in the matter no less than Russia. Austria of course has entered into a secret treaty with France for future contingences. This is believed in circles where certain corroborating facts are likely to appear, and where the underdrift is known as well as may be.

What the North of Europe wishes to know, and what England is anxious to ascertain is, will France agree to remain perfectly neutral in the Eastern strife if all the other Powers piedge themselves to the policy of non-intervention? Up to this date no definite answer can be obtained from the Tulleries. If it be "aye," when the reply comes, non-intervention will be the motion of all the nations of Europe, and Turkey must fight out her own salvation or go to the wall. This great nation which is generally credited with a strong desire to have a finger in the France and Anstria sieep in peace if they will keep hands off, for not a Russian betope only what she has a right to give—her livelie

bodies of troops. One province alone seems to give aid to the Ottoman Porte, and that is Albania. The Albanians are a warilke people and fight for the side that pays the best. They are not Christians, and have no other interest in joining them than to gain good pay and their independence from the Turkish government. Their system is entirely feedal. There are any number of small princes there who govern a hundred or two people, and who are tolerably free from all control except when the Sultan's Pashas come into their country to collect the tribute which they have been in the habit of paying Turkey. The Pashas, like many other people, often exact more than their just titles, and are frequently severe in the exercise of their duties; consequently the Turks are not esteemed very hubit by the Albanian chiefs or loved by the people. But bitherto they have sent many mercenaries to the Turkish army, and at this moment the best of the Pasha's troops in Candia are the Albanians. They are likely to go with the Christians in the next fight, because it will be made to their interest to do so, and will prove a powerful aid and support to them. Thus affairs remain at present. The deep rumbling of the pent-up forces in the volcane are now only beard, but the grand bursting forth of flames is not likely to be much longer delayed. We shall see whether the "Sick Man" can outlive the sbock, or will go into final dissolution. This year will decide it.

I wote you some time since that a great effort was about to be made, under the partonage of the Grand Duke Constantine and other members of the imperial family, to gather funds for the suffering Christians in the East. The first file has already come off and resulted very encouragingly. For sparent reasons it was not deemed well to give political tone to the affair, so the members of the imperial family did not remain at the head of the management. It was however, carried on with the full approval of the Emperor and imperial family not less than that of all the people. The kin-peror

dition to the method of procuring funds, the venerable Metropolitan of Moscow, Philartes, has opened a subscription for all the churches in the Empire, which can not full to be eminently successful. All the weight of his mighty influence will carry it through with a brillancy such as few undertakings attain in this or any other country.

other country.

It is to be noped that the good people of the United States will not permit their friends here to exceed them in the amount of their donations. A peacoful rivary in this noble undertaking would bear the best fruits for the cause for which the United States has not less symmetric interest than Busins.

in the amount of their donations. A peaceful rivatry in this noble undertaking would bear the best fruits for the cause for which the United States has not less sympathy and interest than Russia.

Apropos of this matter I may state that the celebrated Greek Admiral, Coranis, who made such a splendid name in the Greek revolution, is about leaving or has already departed for the United States, on a mission which, I trust, will be entirely successful. He will present himself before the President and Congress, on behalf of the Greek nation, to ask the sale of two vessels of war from the United States. The excheque of the little kingdom of Greece, the advanced guard of Christian civilization in the East, confronting the effete Mahommedas power, is not by any means overflowing with money. From a variety of causes, which I need not aliude to now, the government is just able to make the ends meet now adays, which is much better than they have succeeded in doing in the past. The future is more promising under the new organization and conduct of affairs. Al present they are not able to pay cash down for the vessels they urgently require. But the Greeks hope that the United States, which has long been irendity and a lively sympathilier with the Greek cause, will consent to sell to them two vessels of war and be satisfied to wait a few years for the payment therefor. The mission is well understood here and rully approved of, and bears with it the best whese for success of the Russian nation. In our present position, with a large fleet of gunboats lying fille and rotting at wharves, I think we might be geaerous enough towards a weak nation to present to Greeks will no doubt, if they purchase, pay the amount asked by our government at some future period; but I submit no act would be more kindly received by not only the thought of future payment for the same. The Greeks will no doubt, if they purchase, pay the amount asked by our government at some future period; but I submit no act would be more kindly received by not only t

### ITALY.

OUR VENICE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Peeple During the Transition of Government-Hungry: Men. Joyons Men and Diacontented Men-Remisiscences of the Austrians and National Aspirations in Conflict-Stimulus of Necessity and "Something a Doing"-Progress-Admiral Persano's Case, &c.

Affairs in Venice are at present in that abnormal condition which permits individuals of diametrically opposite bias to see in them indications on the one side of a sighing for the flesh pots of Austrian rule, and on the other a perfect contentment under the present rigime. The first may point to the senseless though not to be disregarded demonstrations occasionally made in front of the municipal palace by discontented, and, it would seem, desporate and starved workmen crying loud and bitterly for bread and work. The other may find an argument as strong in passing the Rettolf, or wine shops, at night, and hearing the voices of the same class, if not the same individuals, who during the day made the air plaintire with their cries, now make it joyful and resonant with the "Brofferic Hymn," which may be considered the regular and orthodox government song.

A sensible and considerate public would not afford the looker on these anomalies, but an uneducated public cannot be expected to be a model of good sense, consideration and abegination, especially in quiet and peaceful times, when patience, confidence in the future and a firm reliance in the principles of the government ander which that live, are required of them mere than

past. As was natural with an impassi

slips of paper, a counterfeit resemblance to what they are not, flourishes here with a vigor worthy of a better origin and a more thriving country. Besides the counterfeits intentionally put in circulation for the purpose of fraud, there are others equally profife of danger and loss to the ignorant. These are the little complimentary circulars got up in imitation of bank bills. They are good for five, ten or twenty good wishes, signed generally by "Good Will & Co.," or some other such firm. Strange as it may seem, there is hardly a day passes but we hear of one or more persons who have taken these limsy imitations for genuine bills.

Nothwithstanding this and similar drawbacks to perfect contentment, there is an underlying feeling of devotion to the government and dynasty. The Prince Amadeus, who is domiciled in Venice, has become a great favorite with the public. He is as active in moving around and popularizing himself as is father, brother and uncle are. He was at the Theatre San Berndette last slight to simple Borchees attiro. The orchestra, after becoming cognizant of his presence, played the Brofferio, after which the young Prince was raptureously cheered by the audience. Every wist lie pays to the old families in the city, and every movement of his outside, is duly and selicitously chroniced in the journals; so if there is any pleasure in being a popular favorite he should be a very happy young man.

pleasure in being a popular favorite he should be a very happy young man.

But to turn again from prince to laborer. The government seems to be doing all that can be reasonably expected to diminish and render the recurrence of such scenes is front of the municipal palace as those mentioned a few illnes back. Old churches and monuments are being restored, improvements in the canals and lagoon are being made; work is soon to be resumed in the arsannl; but to do this latter it has been found necessary to limit that in other ports of Italy. Though this may be highly gratifying to the arsenatobi of Venice, it remains to be seen how those of Naples, Genca, Accona, Tarauto and Leghorn will submit to the sight of the means whereby they live taking flight from them in this manner.

much immediate good, it shows a certain earnestness and sincere desire to do something that encourages the hope that they may in the end flud means to get out of the wilderness of government dependence.

In former letters I have had occasion to speak of the various Italian lines of steamers projected between here and the Kast, and to Marseilis, besides that one aiready in operation to and from Triesto. I have now a similar enterprise, in miniature, to speak of—nothing less than a line of steamers on the Grand Canal from the public garden to the railway station—making four stoppages on the way in a distance of about three miles. The projector of the scheme is very sanguine, and assures shareholders it will pay in its totality at least 4,900 francs. This little line, if it succeeds, he intends to follow up by another, stopping at all the islands of the lagoon. Imagine all this who have catalted and postic dieas of the eternal fitness of the canals, lagoon and gondolas to each other, and the consequent incongruou-ness of a steamer or steamers anywhere about. But if you are shocked at the inca—which is natural—think of what must be the wrath of the gondolers doring this present carnival—the duration of which is fixed from the 7th of January to the 6th of March at the sight of an uzly little tug with the Burchilli or Poete in tow (for that's the way they propose to do it, destroying the placid character of the Grand canal, and tossing the gondolers, the bother which is satural—this seam launch belonging to the French war vessels, Provence and Eclaircur, during the last autumn, can imagine. However, notwithstanding my doubts of the success of the enjogories, the horror of the sentimentalists and the just ordina of the gondolers, the public will take shares in it by the handful. They had much better lose their money in that way than in buying lettery tickets—their usual plan.

The Pessido d'hafaic, a paper published in Versilli, a thriving little agricultural town of eighteen thousand inhabitants, has suddenly mich is

bitherto denied the public.

The commission evidently would like to get the Count
Carlo Persano and the battle of Lissa well off their
hands, recling towards him as Dogberry of old and his
contreres in regard to "vagrom men" senerally. It would
doubtless be a master of congratulation to thom if the

#### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FAISE PRETENCES. - A young man, who gave his name as Charles Vatey, was arrested by an officer of the de-tective squad, on the charge of giving a spurious check In payment for a watch and chain which he obtained on Thursday last at the store of W. R. Tice, corner of John-son street and Fulton avenue. The property was re-covered by the detective and restored to the owner. Vatey is held to await examination before Justice Corn-well.

RECOVERY OF STOLES PROPERTY James Ryan, the proprietor of a carpet store, 164 Fulton street, reported to the police of the Forty-first precinct on Saturday that a roll of rag carpet, valued at \$30, had been stolen from his store. The same afternoon a man named William Donnelly was arrested in Oak street, New York, who was found with the missing property in his possession.

A SANGUNARY SHORMARES.—A young sheemaker named Edward O'Keefe was arrested at midnight Saturnamed Edward O'Keefe was arrested at midnight Saturday by the police of the Forty-fifth precinct on complaint of a lellow workman named Henry Davis, of No. 181 South First street, E. D. The complainant alleged, and his appearance bears out the allegation, that O'Keefe beat him over the head with a shoemsker's hammer, inflicting wounds of a serious nature. The prisoner admits the assault, but denies that he used a hammer. He says he can prove that he only used a club. Justice Dalley will investigate the case this morning. Davis' wound is not of a dangerous character.

Application for a New Trial, &c.
Tonorro, C. W., Feb. 9, 1867.
To-day Mr. McKensie made application in the Court of Queen's Bench for new trials in the cases of Kennedy and McGrath, two Fenians convicted at the last assizes. The learned Judges have the application under consideration, and will give judgment early next week.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is twenty-six per cent.

A despatch from St. Joseph says that Isaac Rosenthal, who was recently tried for attempting to blow up his store in that city with gunpowder, has commenced suit against John Dimond, the owner of the building, for \$20,000 damages, alleging that Dimond arranged the whole plot to compel him (Rosenthal) to vacate the

elect his own party candidate. General Bradshaw claims \$20,000 damages.

Resolutions were introduced in the State Senate yesterday declaring all railroad connolidations in this State which have not been approved by the General Assembly null and void, and cailing for the passage of a law to regulate freight and passages rates, and for the protection of the rights of the people.

A bill was introduced into the House to prohibit the driving of Texas cattle through the State, on the ground of there being contagious diseases with them.

The steamship Liberty sailed on Saturday for New Orleans with a large cargo and about sixty first class passengers. Also miled, steamer Kalorama, for New York. Arrived, steamers France, from Savatnah, and State of Maryland, from Robinsond.

The Bay Line on Saturday despatched the steamers George Leary, Thomas Kelso and Adelaide, for Norfolk, all loaded with freight.

More cotton and other produce are at Norfolk awaiting shipment than was ever known before.

A heavy northwest storm set in on Saturday night, during which a beat was capsused in the harbor, and six persons were drowned. The particulars of the disaster and the agence of the victims have not yet been accortained. BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1867.

## WASHINGTON.

A New Reconstruction Bill.

It is stated this evening that a bill is now being fra to be reported in a day or two, that will be free from the objectionable features which are contained in the meet the views of all the republican members. Con-cluding from conversations had with several leading mbers of the House, it would appear that the misun has been consumed in useless delay, and it matters not whether the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, the substilong been endeavoring to carry out, and if he fails to enforce it he will furnish good and undisputable grounds Probable Important Changes in the Internal

Tax Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means will probably tomorrow report the amendatory Internal Tax bill. It is
based on the theory of getting rid of the general tax on its operation. To partially carry out the object the com-mittee proposes to exempt from tax all articles which enter largely into the cost of living; for instance, salt,

leather and lin, earthen pottery and bollow ware are all exempted, as are also hoes, rakes, scales, all steam and or other material. All clothing made from articles subwoven or kms, are not, however, exempt from tax in cases where a tax has not been been paid on the raw matax. Many manufactures which are now taxed two per cent are to be free from tax. drays and trucks, costing less than \$200, used for freighting purposes. Butter and choese are to be free from so that where there is a tax on the raw material ther its various forms. The tax is to be either on the raw material or on the manufactured article. A large num therefrom. The bill also proposes in this and other ways to reduce the labor of assessors and the duties of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The tax is to be removed from match boxes; but the stamp is to be attached for the matches. Boxes or other packages or bottles are committee propose in addition to dry casks and barrels to exempt all other casks, barrels or other cooperage, neluding oil. Hquor, meat and fish barrels and casks The tax on raw cotton remains as now provided by law. cent per pound. This will be a relief to the planters of Louisiana. The tax remains the same on liquors or disfrom \$100 to \$500. The provision relating to distillation from grapes, apples and peaches remains unchanged; but brandy made from grapes is to be fifty cents a gallon. The income tax is to be on the amount in excess over \$1,000 instead of \$600, and at a uniform rate of five per centum. The rent, taxes, insurance and repairs of all kinds are to be taken out of the income. So in effect the income is to be exempt to an average amount of \$1,500. In addition there is a new provision for the acter; where the present law says a fine or imprison-ment, the present bill visits both on the convicted officiater, and where it says the imprisonment shall not exceed two or three years, the bill provides the imprisnment shall not be less than two or three years not more than four years. Other sections have been added cle is offered for sale at less than the amount of tax, the fact is to be regarded as prima facie evidence that it has

The Turiff Bill.
as it came from the Senate, will be accepted by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House with but few smendments. The iron and steel men are said to be satisfied with the bill as it now stands, but the wool men terview with the Committee to-morrow for the purpose of obtaining this change, and they claim that it will be made and concurred in by the Senate. The Western members will have good reason to oppose the passage of either of the bills, as it is notorious that they disof moderate means; and as the opposition will generally vote against the bill, its fate is very uncertain. As an instance of the discrimination in favor of the rich and against the consumer of moderate means, may be mentioned the item of woollen coatings. While the duty is raised from fifty-six to sixty-five per cent on cloth coatthree to ninety-seven per cent on coth costing but \$1 08 per yard; and on cloth costing \$2 60 per yard in gold the duty is sixty-nine per cent, while the cloth costing eighty cents in gold has to pay a duty of eighty-six per

The Claims of Colorado and Nebraska to Ad-

mission.

A paragraph was recently telegraphed that Colorado formished nearly twice as many troops during the late war as Nebraska. This was an error. Nebraska, as ap-pears from official data, sent six hundred and ninetyeight more troops to the field than Colorado. It has been ascertained that Nebraska has about one hundred thousand inhabitants, and this number is increasing rapidly. General Thayer, one of the Sepators elect, was on the floor when the House passed the bill for the admission of the new State over the President's veto, and received the congratulations of his republican friends. This gentleman worked earnestly and assiduously to secure this result.

cure this result.

Appointment of a Colored Man as Clerk in the Treasury Department.

Solomon Joinson, a colored man, was yesterday appointed a first class clerk in the Treasury Department, and will be employed in the 'Secretary's office. He was formerly President Lincoln's barber.

The District Test Oath Case.

Chief Justice Cartier, of the Supreme Court of this district, will deliver, on Tuesday next, his opinion in relation to rescinding a rule of the court so as to admit attorneys to practice without taking the test oath. The

Statistics of Farm Laborers' Wages Through-out the Union.

The report of agriculture for January contains an elaborate compilation of the statistics of the wages of farm-laborers throughout the country. It is based on the original returns from every State in the Union, almost original returns from every State in the Union, almost every county being represented in a portion of them. It also includes the Territories. The average rate of wages for white labor, without board, is made \$28 per month—\$15 50 per month with board. The average rate of freedman's labor is \$16; with board farnished \$9 75. The board usually furnished the latter is a peck of corn meal and a pound and a half of meat. The highest rate for States is in California, which is about \$45. Massachusetts pays the next highest—\$38. The average rate for the Eastern States is \$33 30. In the Middle States, \$30 07. In the Western States, \$25 90. In the Southern States, to freedmen, \$16. The increase In the Southern States, for freedmen, \$16. The increase in the price of labor since 1880 is about fifty per cent. Since 1835, upon Carey's estimate, seventy per cent. The rate of wages, with board, of the States forming the belt from Pennsylvania to Iowa varies but iwenty four

Cents, ranging from \$18 72 to \$18 96.

Outrages Upon Freedmen.

Information received here to-day from North Carolina discloses a new system of outrages against the freedmen in that State. A few nights since a party of armed men went to the plantation of John O. Walker, near Wilmington, and demanded and obtained of the negroes engaged; to work the place during the coming season the borses in their possession, numbering in all eight or ten. The party consisted of four white men, two of whom were disguised as negroes, and styled, themselves "regulators," stating that they were from Duplin and Sampton counties, and that they belonged to an organization which had sworn to disposess the negroes of this section of every horse they owned. No resistance was made by the negroes to the party, who were all armed, and if there has been any discovery of their identity the negroes are afraid to reveal it. The borym thus steles, were the

rightful property of the negroes, who have by this act experienced a severe loss, especially as the planting sea-son is so near at hand. The sufferers know not where to appeal for redress. The people are greatly alarmed and are on the alert to apprehend and punish these de-

Messrs. J. S. Back and J. P. Barrinan, who rested by order of the military on account of the death of the negroes in the burning of the Kingstree juil, in ney, where they were confined. The release was made on requisition of T. B. Logan, District Judge, for the transfer of the prisoners to the civil authorit

President Janrez on the Arrest of Ortega.
The following is an extract of a letter recently received in the city from President Junes, dated at Durango on the 12th ult.:—"Gonzalez Ortega came to the State of Zacatecas and General Auzz in performance of his duty arrested him on the 9th inst. Ortega on the way and conduct him to the city of Sau 14th uit, and would remain only two or three days at the latter city, proceeding on his journey to the City of Mexico by the way of San Luts Pot

Another Mexican Muddle.

The accusation made by the Mexican Legation against the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company has been mee by the President of the company in the form of a petition to Congress to investigate the allegations of the control of the company in the form of a petition to Congress to investigate the allegations of the control of the congress to investigate the allegations of the control of the congress to investigate the allegations of the congress to investigate the congress to inv vestigate the allegations of the Legation. stood that the petition, which will be presented to Con-gress to-morrow, denies in toto all the charges, and puts. Romero, Corlies & Co. on the defensive, and asks the guarantee of the fifty millions of Mexican bonds held by the company.

A committee appointed by the Convention of tobacco manufacturers now in this city had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday for the purpose laws in regard to the manufacture of tobacso. They say that the law as it now stands is so framed that it has the effect of enriching dishonest dealers and driving honest ones out of the market. Several important changes in regard to the collection of the tax, the boud-ing of inspectors, and so forth, have been recom-mended; and although no definite action on the matter has yet been taken by the committee, it is proba that they will report and recommend a bill changing the objectionable portions of the present laws. The committees will meet again to-morrow and confer for ther upon the subject.

ganized.

Pursuant to a call signed by about sixty members of the Senate and House of Representatives, a meeting was held last evening, at the Senate reception room, for the purpose of organizing a Congressional Temperance Society. The piedges of the National Temperance Society were adopted and the following officers elected :- Presi dent, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass ; Vice Iowa; Secretary, Hon. Staney Perham, of Maine; Executive Committee, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Ind.; Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York; Hop. Richard Yates, of Illinois, and Hon J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire. It was agreed to hold a public temperance meeting at the Capitol on Sunday

Masonic Delegation to Columbia. S. C.
Adelegation of Washington Masons left here to-day
for Columbia, South Carolina, by the Atlantic Coast line,
via Wilmington, the facilities of that road having been extended to them by the General Agent, W. J. Walker, who will accompany the party. The object in visiting Columbia is to present a superior and costly set of Jewels to their brother Masons of that city.

James Young, Joshus Davis and William Cadell, formen, and James Clemmens, Thomas Hagan, passengers, are parties supposed to have their lives on the forry boat which was capsized in tharbor tast night.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship Pacific from Portland, Oregon, with \$94,000 in treasure, has arrived. Rufus Mallory, Congressman elect from Oregon, was a passenger by her, except to Washington. SAILING OF THE DAMASCUS.

PORTLAND. Feb. 10, 1867.
The steamship Damaseus sailed at midnight for Lavepool. Wind west-northwest, and clear.

# MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

ship Henry Chauncey, Captain Gray, will leave this port on Monday, for Aspinwall.

The mans for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten e'clock on Monday morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, siz ce

#### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa will leave Boston on

Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The New YORK HERADO—Edition for Europe—will se ready at cloven e'clock on Tuesday my value. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

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